

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A driving circuit for a liquid crystal display, comprising:  
a positive polarity operating circuit having a positive  
5 polarity feedback amplifier which receives an input voltage of a  
positive polarity which increases/decreases in a positive direction from  
a predetermined reference voltage and outputs a voltage of a value  
which is equal to said positive polarity input voltage to a signal line  
that is connected; and

10 a negative polarity operating circuit having a negative  
polarity feedback amplifier which receives an input voltage of a  
negative polarity which increases/decreases in a negative direction  
from said predetermined reference voltage and outputs a voltage of a  
value which is equal to said negative polarity input voltage to a signal  
15 line that is connected,

wherein a discharge accelerating unit which accelerates a  
discharge of a capacitive load of said signal line when said positive  
polarity input voltage decreases is provided for said positive polarity  
operating circuit, and

20 a charge accelerating unit which accelerates a charge to a  
capacitive load of said signal line when said negative polarity input  
voltage decreases is provided for said negative polarity operating  
circuit.

25 2. The driving circuit for a liquid crystal display according to  
claim 1, further comprising:

a positive polarity input voltage increase/decrease

detecting unit which, when it receives a control signal, feeds back a positive polarity voltage of said capacitive load to an input side of said positive polarity feedback amplifier for a predetermined time and compares the positive polarity voltage of said capacitive load with said positive polarity input voltage, thereby detecting the increase/decrease in said positive polarity input voltage; and

a negative polarity input voltage increase/decrease detecting unit which, when it receives said control signal, feeds back a negative polarity voltage of said capacitive load to an input side of said negative polarity feedback amplifier for a predetermined time and compares the negative polarity voltage of said capacitive load with said negative polarity input voltage, thereby detecting the increase/decrease in an absolute value of said negative polarity input voltage.

3. The driving circuit for a liquid crystal display according to claim 2, wherein:

said discharge accelerating unit comprises a p-type transistor, a gate of said p-type transistor receives the positive polarity output voltage of said positive polarity feedback amplifier, a drain of said p-type transistor receives the positive polarity voltage of said capacitive load, a source of said p-type transistor is maintained at said predetermined reference voltage, and when said positive polarity input voltage increase/decrease detecting unit detects the decrease in said positive polarity input voltage, said p-type transistor is turned on and allows said capacitive load to be discharged; and

said charge accelerating unit comprises an n-type transistor, a gate of said n-type transistor receives the negative

polarity output voltage of said negative polarity feedback amplifier, a drain of said n-type transistor receives the negative polarity voltage of said capacitive load, a source of said n-type transistor is maintained at said predetermined reference voltage, and when said negative polarity input voltage increase/decrease detecting unit detects the decrease in said negative polarity input voltage, said n-type transistor is turned on and allows said capacitive load to be charged.

4. The driving circuit for a liquid crystal display according to claim 3, wherein the source of said p-type transistor and the source of said n-type transistor are mutually connected in a floating state so as to compensate the charge/discharge to/from said capacitive load.